

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT OVER. TAKES MISSOURI RUFFIAN.

Convict Forces Legislator to Pay Him \$600 Under Pain of Having His Wife and Child Killed—The World's Last News.

Tom Witherspoon, a negro, was taken from officers at Belmont, Mo., by a mob of several hundred persons and hanged in the public square to a large swing. Early the previous morning a negro, said to be Witherspoon, who only recently returned from the Missouri penitentiary, went to the home of Fred Hess, three miles below Belmont, and at the point of a rifle demanded \$600. Hess, who is a member of the Missouri Legislature, told the negro that he did not have that much money in the house. The negro ordered him to go to Belmont and get the money. He compelled Hess to hitch up a horse and buggy and ordered him to get in with his wife and child. The negro then saddled another horse and, mounting it, told Hess to drive toward Belmont, and when near the place the negro forced Mrs. Hess and child to get out of the buggy and enter a deserted shanty. The negro then told Hess to drive to Belmont and to send the money back by a negro preacher inside of one hour or he would kill his wife and child. Hess hurried to Belmont and got the money and sent it back by a negro preacher. The desperado immediately mounted the horse and rode up the Iron Mountain railroad tracks. A posse was organized at once by Belmont and Columbus citizens and a small party followed the negro on a switch engine and discovered that he took refuge in the swamps around First Lake. He was captured and taken to Belmont by the officers. A mob of several hundred persons had formed in Belmont and they immediately took charge of the negro and despite his begging and pleadings rushed him into the public square, secured a rope from a large swing and strung the negro up as the guilty man.

FIGHTING FOR PENNANTS.

Standing of the Clubs in Prominent Base Ball Leagues.

Standing of the National League:	W. L.	W. L.
New York.....18	5 Philadelphia.....10	12
Pittsburg.....16	9 Brooklyn.....11	17
Chicago.....14	11 Boston.....9	15
Cincinnati.....12	12 St. Louis.....7	14

Standing of the American League:

Cleveland.....12	8 Detroit.....10	10
Chicago.....11	10 New York.....10	11
Philadelphia.....11	10 St. Louis.....11	
Washington.....12	11 Boston.....9	14

Standing of the American Association:

Columbus.....16	6 Minneapolis.....9	11
Milwaukee.....13	6 Kansas City.....9	
Indianapolis.....9	9 Louisville.....8	13
St. Paul.....10	11 Toledo.....7	13

Standing of the Western League:

St. Louis City.....7	6 Omaha.....8	7
St. Joseph.....7	6 Denver.....7	8
Des Moines.....8	7 Colo. Springs.....5	8

Drown in Lake Michigan.

Charles Henderson, aged 16, and Miss Jessie Buetting, 21, years old, were drowned by the capsizing of a yacht off Rogers Park, Chicago, and two companies were rescued with the greatest difficulty.

Japs Move 30,000 Troops.

The Japanese has landed 30,000 troops in Wonsan, Korea, and large quantities of military stores at other ports, leading to the belief that an advance on Vladivostok is to be expected soon.

Fiasco of Russian Demonstration.

Widely heralded plans for May day demonstrations against the Russian government resulted in a complete fiasco, only a few minor disorders being reported in St. Petersburg and other cities.

Emerson E. Bennett, Composer.

Emerson E. Bennett, a well-known writer and composer, is dead at the Masonic Home in Philadelphia, at the age of 83 years. Bennett was born at Moxon, Mass.

Young Croker Dies on Train.

Herbert V. Croker, young son of Tammany's former leader, died on a train in Kansas from a drug given him in Kansas City, Mo.

Tornado in Indian Territory.

A tornado, preceded by a heavy rain, struck Marlow, I. T. Twenty dwelling houses were wrecked and loss of life is reported.

Piot Agutin Infant's Life.

A report received in Paris says the nurse of the Czar's son tried to boil the infant to death, but that the attempt was frustrated by the Empress.

Jesus Bartlett Davis Dead.

Jesse Bartlett Davis, the famous opera singer, died of arsenic poisoning and vascular weakness of the heart, at her residence in Chicago.

Independent Board of Trade.

Bucket-shop operators of the country have decided to establish an independent board of trade in Chicago where they can carry on their business.

Vice Admiral's Life Taken.

Vice Admiral Nantico was shot and killed by an orderly in his room in St. Petersburg. The orderly fired three shots, all of which took effect. The orderly has been arrested.

Navy Paymaster Is Drunk.

Captain F. W. Hart, paymaster of the transport Lawton, left the navy yard in San Francisco with \$10,000 in warrants on the pay office, but turned up later hopelessly drunk. The warrants were missing. He was arrested and will be court-martialed.

Three Prisoners Break Jail.

Deputy Sheriff Webb was overpowered in the county jail in Casper, Wyo., and disarmed by Ed Lee, Martin Taur and William Wardlow, prisoners, who made their escape after securing guns, ammunition and clothing from the sheriff's office and horses and saddles from the stable.

Train Ditched by Wreckers.

Train wreckers, who had previously made three unsuccessful attempts, ditched a Santa Fe passenger train a mile east of Emporia, Kan. Six persons were injured, and two of them may die. There is no news to the criminals.

GUARD SLAIN BY DESERTERS.

The Body of Edward Bigget Found in Bushes at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Instead of being a deserter, as supposed, Edward Bigget, private of Company D, Twenty-seventh regiment, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., was murdered by guardhouse prisoners whom he was watching as they worked upon the lonely bluffs of the army post. His body was found hidden in a dense clump of bushes in a ravine with skull crushed and the signs of a desperate struggle near by. The discovery of the murder has aroused the officers at Fort Sheridan to fresh efforts to capture the two deserters, George King and Robert Lichty of the Twenty-seventh Infantry. These two men were sent out, manacled, to work on the lawns of the army grounds, guarded only by Bigget. At night, when the three failed to return, searching parties were sent out, and the ride of Bigget was found lying across the front that had been removed from the prisoners. It was taken for granted that he had proved faithless to his trust and had given his fellow-soldiers their liberty, going with them himself. An examination of the body and of the ground in the vicinity indicated that Bigget had been attacked suddenly and had been given no opportunity to fire. What preliminary discussion had been engaged in to throw the sentinel off guard the army officers could only surmise, but it is believed that they tried to induce him to go with them and that he refused.

JAW BROKEN WHILE ASLEEP.

Woman Does Not Know How It Happened and Can't Explain.

Mrs. Fred Kissman of Faire Avenue, Delaware, Ohio, awoke the other day after a night of sound sleep and discovered that she was suffering from a badly fractured jaw. Dr. Day was hastily summoned and found her in great pain and the muscles of her face badly distorted. The case presented symptoms of facial paralysis, but later developments showed an unusual state of affairs. The woman's jaw was completely unlocked at the socket, and when the fracture was reduced and she was able to converse she stated that she never felt better in her life than when she retired the previous night, and does not remember awakening during the night. She declares she does not know how the accident occurred.

CITY DIGS FOR OIL AND GAS.

Pierre, S. D., Goes After Riches Underneath the Town.

For a number of years Pierre, S. D., has been lighted from gas which is secured in a flow of artesian water at a depth of about 1,300 feet. This supply of gas is believed to indicate a stronger flow or a supply of oil at a greater depth, and it is proposed to test the question as soon as drillers can be secured who can handle that class of work. A committee with J. N. Hippie as chairman has been appointed to secure the machinery to go 2,000 feet if necessary unless hard granite is reached sooner. The city already owns a well which is down over 1,400 feet, and it is proposed to use this as a starter. It is believed that an oil or strong gas supply can be reached within the 2,000 feet.

TRY TO DESTROY HORSES.

Another Attempt Made to Burn Racing Stables in St. Louis.

It is learned that since the fire at the Fair Grounds Association racing stables in St. Louis recently, when six race horses were incinerated, another attempt to burn the stables was frustrated. A fire was discovered in the stall of New Mown Hay, a filly belonging to C. E. Durnell. A ball of cloth saturated with oil, in charred fragments, was found in the stall after the fire had been extinguished. When the alarm was turned in the nearest gate of the inclosure was found so securely fastened that force was necessary to break it open. An armed patrol has been established at the stables.

STORM at Madison, Wis.

Many buildings on the shore of Lake Monona, at Madison, Wis., were wrecked by a furious windstorm. Boats were driven out into the lake and several launches sank. One steamer was thrown ashore and wrecked. The Assembly chamber at the State capitol was flooded by rain, which poured in torrents through the temporary roof now over part of the building.

William Rudolph Hanged.

William Rudolph was hanged in the jail at Union, Mo. His neck was broken and death was instantaneous. The crime for which William Rudolph was executed was participation, with George Collins, who was hanged last year, in the killing of Detective Charles J. Schumacher of St. Louis at Rudolph's home, near Stanton, Jan. 25, 1903.

Klanca Threatens Eruption.

The city of Klana is believed to be in danger of obliteration by the volcano Kilaua, and the whole of Hawaii and its 25,000 inhabitants are in peril. The crater of Kilaua, a constantly agitated lake of liquid lava, is showing great activity.

Chicago Boy Is Assaulted.

Lloyd Hendrick, a student at the Urbana (Ohio) university, whose home is in Chicago, was found on the streets in an unconscious condition. He had been sandbagged and robbed of a watch and \$24.50 in cash.

Says Rate Regulation Must Come.

Secretary Taft astounded members of the international railway congress at a banquet in Washington by stating that railway rate regulation must come. President Fish of the Illinois Central defended the attitude of the railways.

Boy Is Killed by Cigarettes.

Death, due to nicotine poisoning caused by cigarette smoking, was the record of a certificate filed with the health department by Dr. A. R. Isham in Cincinnati. The victim was Charles Weber, Jr., 17 years old.

Boys Grow Taller on Rock.

Luther Walsh, a candidate for the naval academy who came to Annapolis from Kansas City, Mo., to enter a preparatory school, has increased his height two inches by means of a stretching apparatus.

Equitable Company's Victim.

The arrest of a man giving his name as William Daly in Stroudsburg, Pa., disclosed the fact that the Equitable Life Assurance Society has been the victim of large fraudulent loans on a policy.

Tornado Demolishes Marquette, Kan.

Marquette, Kan., practically lies in ruins. Twenty-four persons are known to have been killed and forty-five injured by a tornado which swept the residence part of the village.

Mystery in Pueblo Death.

Dr. A. L. Nevin, a member of the Nevin family of Pittsburgh, was found dead on the river bank near Pueblo, Colo. Mystery surrounds his death, and it is thought he was murdered.

Tornado Sweeps Over Oklahoma.

Five hundred persons are reported to have been killed and injured by a cyclone which demolished the entire town of Snyder, Okla.

police station in New York by a crowd of boys. They declared they had found the reptile alive in Fifth avenue, near Fifteenth street, and had beaten it to death with clubs and cobblestones. No one could account for the snake's being in Fifth avenue.

JACOB'S LAW TO RULE.

Young Women Who Won Farms in South Dakota Report to Suitors.

Because about 10,000 men of all ages from every state in the Union want to marry the 120 women who are eligible for matrimony and drew homesteads on Rosebud, Indian reservation near Bismarck, S. D., the 120 women have formed a mutual protective society. The women who married into the country must put in a whole season at plowing, sowing and harvesting. After he does all this work, for which the object of his affection receives the reward, the applicant may be rejected if he does not please the owner of the homestead. If his work has been well done, if there has been no grumbling, if the furrows have been straight and even, then the man may possibly become the possessor of a wife and a quarter section of good Rosebud land. Miss Ruth Pyrtle, former of Lincoln, Neb., is president of the society, and Miss Estelle Salle, formerly of Mexico, Mo., is vice president.

NAN PATTERSON OUT OF TOMB.

Jerome Takes Shot at Newspapers as He Sets Show Girl Free.

Nan Patterson, a one-time Floradora show girl, has been released from the Tomb prison in New York, after almost a year within its walls awaiting a determination of the charge that she had murdered Caesar Young, a race-track bookmaker. She left for Washington the same afternoon. She was loudly cheered by a crowd of 2,000 persons as she left the prison. Her release was made at the instance of District Attorney Jerome, who said he did not believe another trial would result other than in a conviction.

News was received in Guthrie from the Frisco station agent at Mountain Park, Kiowa county, a neighboring town of Snyder, to the effect that the town had been laid out largely by the St. Louis and San Francisco railway at the junction of two of its lines, and the company erected important buildings there. Snyder is the divisional point for the Quanah division of the road. The town was named after Bryan Snyder, passenger traffic manager of the system.

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PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

GREAT FUTURE OF THE WEST.

By Secretary Paul Morton.

The West is at its beginning! People talk of the richness of the valley of the Nile. It is nothing compared to the valley of the Mississippi. That is the greatest and richest valley on earth. It extends from the Alleghenies to the Rockies, and its resources are billions.

The corn crop raised there brings in almost a billion dollars a year. A large part of our cotton comes from there, and it is a beehive of mining and manufacturing industry. We are adding enormously to the West by the new irrigation works now going on.

Take California. It is half again as big as Italy, and it will raise the same products and feed as many people. Nevertheless, it has only a million and a half population, while Italy has thirty-two millions. The irrigation works of California will bring in a vast area of new land. This is so in many other States. And then take Texas. That State could feed this whole country and raise enough cotton to clothe our people for all time to come.

The West has hardly begun to be. At present 90 per cent of our people live east of the Missouri River. We can support fully as many west of that river.

WHY WOMEN SHUN HOUSEWORK.

By Rev. Minot J. Savage.

The problem of housekeeping, they tell me, is growing worse and worse, and yet if you were to read the correspondence written 300 or 400 years ago on this subject you would think you were listening to a conversation at an afternoon tea of yesterday. The same old trouble existed 500 years ago, the same trouble springing out of the same condition.

I do not wonder that girls do not like to work in the kitchen. I can understand perfectly why they should prefer a clerical, even on starvation wages, where they can be mistress of their own evenings, go and come as they please, and have what company they please. Let a mistress sit down and think with herself. Would she like to go into the kitchen of the average family, have possibly one evening a week grudgingly conceded, possibly one afternoon out, no time for reading, no opportunity for music, no chances for free companions, but to be at the beck and call of tyranny, of whim, of thoughtlessness, of lack of consideration all the time?

If the mistress and the maid could exchange places for a while, long enough to understand each other, get into sympathy with each other, perhaps these evils would cure themselves.

IF YOU FAIL IN BUSINESS.

By A. S. Monroe.

In many cases a man finds himself in a business or profession for which he has no aptitude before he has had experience enough to determine what line he would like to pursue; and then he hesitates to make a change, fearing the charge of failure; but experience proves that those who have recognized their mistake and have taken steps to remedy it have in many cases succeeded beyond all expectations.

A minister who had never had a prosperous pastorate, became interested in helping a country editor get up his paper. He took a real pleasure in the work and found that this was his right niche; past 40, he changed occupations—became prosperous, influential, and is to-day one of the most successful of men.

P. T. Barnum was a country storekeeper limited to the usual storekeeper's small profit. He had a restless dis-

IN THE SUNLIGHT.

The clouds came up on a summer day, And covered the clear blue sky; They hid the face of the sun away.

While the sudden storm swept by; And the stricken flowers when the fierce wind blew.

Bent low to the tempest's power; But they smiled in spite of their tears of woe.

In the sunlight after the shower.

The clouds came up when my life was bright.

And covered the sun away, And my heart grew chill in the sudden night.

And longed for the vanished day; But the clouds passed by with the summer rain.

And then like the storm-tossed flower, My heart looked up and was glad again In the sunlight after the shower. —New Orleans Picayune.

BREAKING HER ENGAGEMENT.

EAR MR. SMITH: You see even from the first words of my letter you will gather what it is I have to say. I can no longer call you George. In fact, I never ought to have called you George at all. I was young and rash and had not taken everything into account. However, it is better now than when it is too late. That is what papa said last night.

Yes, George, I told papa last night all about what was then our engagement. He says that it can never, never be; or, at any rate, we had better take time to think about it. He had no prejudice against you personally; in many ways he admires you, as, of course, anybody would do who had the privilege of knowing you. I should say that he really was deeply attached to you, but it was certainly not at present. He says that your income is not sufficient. I am not a strong woman and I have never been used to roughing it. Suppose I tell him. Think of the misery of it; you would never be able to endure an invalid wife. I know I seem to be in health and that I have generally a good appetite and so on, but these things are very deceptive. Under any strain, as, for instance if I had to do any kind of work, I feel sure that I should collapse utterly. So under the circumstances, however hard it may be, I feel it my duty to write and to break off our engagement.

What I am going to say now has nothing to do with the above, but as I happened to be writing I thought I had better mention it. Do you remember saying that Miss Adelaide Jones was the most perfect and complete cat you ever met? You were quite wrong. I feel that I ought to mention this in order that you may do her more justice in future. I saw her this morning and I have told her everything, and anything more considerate and angelic it would be impossible to conceive. She said that she had heard

of the engagement and knew from the first that it could never come to anything. Then she told me the reason why.

Of course, George, you are not answerable to me in any way now, and it is really no concern of mine, but I think you might have told me what passed between you and Miss Brown. If I had known how far things had gone between you I should never for one moment have permitted what I did.

At the same time you must not think that I am blaming you. Of course she is not beautiful, very fair from it; and I am not going to pretend that her manners are in any way pleasing. Her laugh is too loud, and her teeth are perfectly awful. Still everybody admits that she is extremely good to her mother, and I am quite glad and rejoiced to think that this was an attraction in your eyes. So many men can only take a superficial view. You yourself, when you have been talking to me, have said lots of things about my hair and my eyes, but you have never said one word about my intellectual qualities.

P. S. —Mama says that Adelaide Jones is a cat, too.

P. S. 3.—Forgive me. I am awfully sorry. But how was I to know? Barry Palmer in the Tatler.

HERBS GIVE WAY TO DRUGS

Vegetable Remedies of a Former Generation No Longer Popular.

In the village of Greenwich, England, in a quaint old street, where the buildings are so thick that they tangle themselves together in a knot, there is a queer little shop with a sign over the door that reads, "An Herb for Every Pain."

On the shelves of this shop are to be found hundreds of different kinds of herbs for the cure of all bodily ailments. There can be found all the old-time herbs that our grandmothers used to have hanging around the walls of the kitchen and stored away in the attic, ready to be made into the teas and syrups in case of sickness.

People who still have old-fashioned ideas about health and sickness, go there for bugle weed, sunnach, wintergreen for rheumatism, lobelia as an emetic in case of poisoning, mullein for consumption, etc.

I should like you to say what you wish me to do about your letters and presents. My instinct, of course, is to return them. I was crying over them all last night and thinking that I should much prefer to return them. It seems almost a pity now that you had the ring altered so as to fit me, but I dare say a good jeweler could put an inch or so on it and then I will fit Edith Brown just as well. She has nice plump little hands, hasn't she? I ask you to tell me what to do because I have only my instinct to guide me and do not know what is the etiquette on these occasions. You see I have never been jilted and thrown over like this before. However, I am not entitled to reproach you. We believe it has been a mistake to give up the old remedies.—Medical Talk.

The good old remedies that our grandfathers hunted and dug in the woods, those that our grandmothers planted and tended in the garden, have given way to harmful remedies, to drugs that leave the patient in a worse condition than when he began their use. We believe it has been a mistake to give up the old remedies.—Medical Talk.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Gun Play in Houghton County Street
Railway Strike—Detroit Free Press Sold—Baseball Money Refused as "Tainted"—Corpus Mangia Woods.

The strike of employees of the Houghton county street railway reached a crisis the other night, when an attempt was made to deliberately murder the occupants of a car bound for Calumet about a mile north of Hancock. Conductor W. B. Richards of Calumet was shot through the arm with a 37-45 Winchester, and Motorman Adam Rader has a flesh wound in the abdomen from the same bullet. The would-be assassin stood in the shadow fifty feet from the car and fired through the door of the front vestibule, where the conductor was talking with the motorman and a deputy sheriff. The latter escaped uninjured. A lady and child were the only passengers on the car. Thirty minutes previous another car had been fired upon a number of times at the same point, but no one hit.

Detroit Free Press Sold.

Otto Carmichael, a well-known Washington newspaper man, has become publisher of the Detroit Free Press. William E. Quincy, for forty years the owner of the paper, still retains the position of editor in chief. The control of the stock of the company, it is stated, has been secured by Col. Frank J. Hecker and Charles J. Freer, both prominent and wealthy citizens of Detroit. William C. McMillan, a son of the late Senator McMillan, is also a stockholder in the syndicate that bought the control.

Baseball Money Put in "Tainted" Class.

At a recent meeting of the Riverview Baseball Co. in Kalamazoo it was decided to give 10 per cent of the gate receipts to charity. The money was first offered to the Children's home, but the board refused to accept it as it would come from receipts of baseball games played on Sunday. The next offer was made to the Women's Civic Improvement League. This organization claimed that the money was "tainted" because of its coming from Sunday baseball.

Found Hanging in Woods.

The body of John Hoffman, a well-known meat dealer, was found hanging to a tree in the woods between St. Joseph and Hixman park. Hoffman, who was slightly disabled, had been missing from his home for over two weeks. For several days the clouds and river were dragged by the life-saving crew in the hope of finding the body. The corpse was black from long exposure.

Crowd Drops 1,400 Feet.

The cable attached to a passenger cage in the Red Jacket shaft of the Calumet and Hecla copper mine broke while thirty-four men were being lowered into the mine. The cage and men dropped 1,400 feet before the safety catches stopped the descent. Several of the men sustained minor injuries during the fall, but none was seriously hurt.

State Game Warden Busy.

State Game Warden Chapman reports that during April 115 complaints of violations of the State game and fish laws were investigated by his department, the results being thirty-five arrests. There were twenty-six convictions and six acquittals. Fines and costs aggregating \$308.21 were imposed.

Counterfeits Get Swift Justice.

Geo. Knepper, arrested in Houghton county on a charge of counterfeiting, was convicted in the federal court and sentenced to five years in the Detroit house of correction. Henry Rodgers, arrested in Ontonagon county for making bogus nickels, was found guilty and sentenced to a year and a half.

Brief State Happenings.

Caspian Kokia and Jack Nolan are dead and three men fatally injured in the Ironon mine. They were overcome by powder smoke and fell 100 feet off a ladder.

Another Case of Smallpox has developed in the Kalamazoo high school.

Clas Carr, who is a newspaper carrier boy, was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Charlotte. A jury was sequestered in an hour, after which an adjournment was taken until the following morning, when the proof was submitted. That afternoon the arguments and judge's charge were finished at 3 o'clock when the jury retired. Smith, in a fit of anger, shot and killed 16-year-old Mort Kimes because of jealousy over his girl wife.

Burt Fodell, awaiting sentence, made an unsuccessful attempt to break jail in Charlotte. He had made a hole through the floor when detected. The other inmates, including the Tubb trio, Clas, Smith, the Eaton Rapids boy murderer, and Clarence Jenkins and Jess Tenny and his wife, the Grand Lodge, charged with killing her brother, Alger Pruden, pretended to know nothing of the plan. Fodell pleaded guilty to burglarizing Tubb's restaurant and was sentenced to Detroit for ninety days.

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TO BUILD A BIG DAM.

GREATEST IRRIGATION RESERVOIR IN THE WORLD.

With Power Plants Also Under Construction Reclamation Project Will Cost \$3,200,000 and Will Supply Water for More than 200,000 Acres.

The secretary of interior recently let the contracts for the largest irrigation reservoir dam in the world.

It is to be called the Roosevelt dam. Near it is a new town, also called Roosevelt. Both are situated in Arizona, about seventy miles above Phoenix, on the Salt River, near its junction with Tonto Creek.

The dam is the main feature of one of the largest of the government irrigation projects. It is located in a canyon of the Salt River, just below its junction with the small tributary above named. It will be 270 feet high, 110 feet long, 105 feet thick at the base, and 16 feet wide on top.

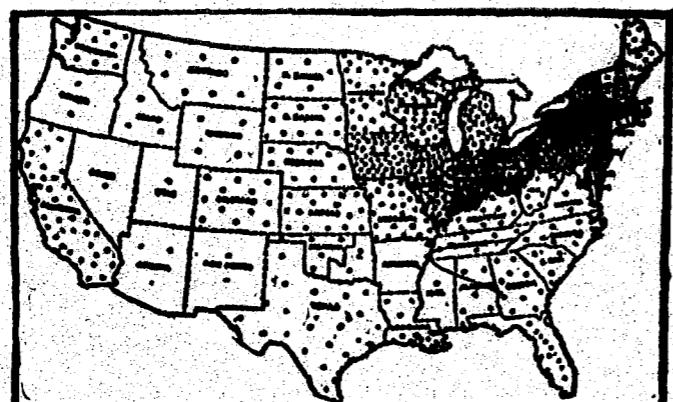
This dam will create a lake twenty-five miles long and between a mile and a half and two miles in width—the largest artificial reservoir in the world. It will be constructed of "broken range cyclopean rubble" and Portland cement. The stone of which it will be built will be quarried from the walls on each side of the canyon. It is contemplated that work on the structure shall be carried on continuously day and night.

Free Electricity.

Electricity for night work will be furnished free by the government. The waters of the Salt River have been temporarily harnessed to an electric power plant, which develops 4,400 horse-power, by means of a turbine, under a head of 220 feet fall. The power thus developed runs a cement mill and does all the hoisting, drilling, digging, etc., for the construction of the dam.

The cement mill is located about 1,500 feet from the dam site, and has been equipped with all the most modern machinery for making Portland cement. Clay is taken from the ground within a mile from the mill, and one corner of the mill stands on a bed of limestone, which is one of the principal ingredients. Close at hand are the sand and other materials from which bricks, as well as cement, may be

HOW CARNEGIE LIBRARIES ARE DISTRIBUTED.



MAP SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CARNEGIE LIBRARIES.

Because a generous man built a library which enabled him to read, Andrew Carnegie promised himself that, should he become rich, he would devote his lifetime to building libraries so that all might have the benefit of books.

He has built 1,332 libraries, scattered over every part of the earth, in every English speaking community, in New Zealand and New York, Texas and Scotland.

Only two States in the Union have no Carnegie libraries. They are Rhode Island and Arkansas. Illinois has 60 libraries. New York has 120, but this is because of the many branches built in New York City. Iowa has 54, California 44, Texas 20, Indian Territory 2, Arizona 3, New Mexico 2, Kansas 16, Nebraska 8, Indiana 30, Massachusetts 21 and Pennsylvania 34.

The number of library buildings built by Mr. Carnegie in the United States is 671, and these when finished will serve more than 18 per cent of the population. They represent an expenditure of \$29,907,080.

The amount given by Mr. Carnegie outside the United States is \$10,603,640.

which has pledged 200,000 acres to the government to guarantee the repayment of the cost of the work. The land to be reclaimed by pumping is still public domain, and it is noted that there will be water for it within three years.

Settlers Arriving Already.

Officials of the reclamation service are not encouraging settlers to go and take up homesteads in the public domain in the vicinity of the Salt River project. But, nevertheless, settlers are going in even now, and pre-empting homestead rights under the national irrigation act. After filing claim they build their houses and do what they can to comply with the law in regard to bringing half of the eighty acre tract under cultivation. Of course, they can grow nothing until they have

this country, says the Philadelphia Record. They are to be found in nearly all drug stores and similar establishments in the large cities, as well as the hotel and theater lobbies, and, in fact, all much-frequented places.

This applies to the business section of the cities to a very great degree, for the reason that suitable places in the residential sections for pay stations are difficult to secure, but it is the desire of the telephone companies to offer the most liberal accommodations of this character and the problem of increasing the number of public stations in the residence portions of the cities is a matter which has been given some considerable attention.

With this view in mind, there is about to be introduced into a number of the larger cities a street corner telephone service, which will not only be the means of affording great accommodations to the persons living in the vicinity, but will also in a great measure be the means of breaking up the practice of annoyance to which subscribers are subjected from their neighbors using the instruments in emergencies.

These instruments have been in experimental use in the city of Bridgeport, Conn., for some time, in order to ascertain their value in practice, and the result was very encouraging, and as stated above, their use will be extended at once.

All types of the street installations are quite inconspicuous. The stations are all keyless, and upon opening the door there will be found a standard pay station of the gravity type, which means that the operation of the instrument is almost automatic, there being no bells to ring or buttons to press. A directory is found hanging on the inside of the door and the desired conversation having been secured, the door being also of the gravity type closes itself. Some of these installations are placed on posts like the fire-alarm boxes in such general use, and others are simply secured to telephone or telegraph poles. On some instances the telephone outfit and mailbox occupy the same post.

It is anticipated that in some cities there will be objection raised to placing more of these posts on the streets and in such cases it is proposed to permit the use of the telephone for fire and police as well as all other emergency uses. Such service will be rendered absolutely free, and it is thought that this arrangement will be readily entered into by the municipal authorities of many cities. The protection against fire, which this arrangement will offer, will be the means of winning over any property owners who may object to the presence of the apparatus on their pavement.

The new system uses a paper tape, which, instead of being hand punched, is perforated by an instrument. The tape at the other end of the wire is similarly perforated instead of being marked by dots and dashes. This tape can be placed upon another machine, which converts the perforations into printed words on telegraph forms at the rate of about 120 to 150 words a minute. The system is four or five times as fast as the Morse, and consists of three stages:

1. The telegram is copied on a machine resembling a typewriter. Paper tape runs through this and is perforated as each letter is struck.

2. The message, as it appears on the tape, is run at a very rapid rate through a transmitter, and an exact facsimile of the tape is produced at the other end of the wire.

3. The tape is put through a typewriter with automatic mechanism, driven by a small electric motor, and the message reappears neatly printed, lined and spaced.

This last stage may be described as being similar in effect to the placing of paper rolls of music in an automatic piano. Whereas in that case the perforations are the cause of the notes being struck and the music being produced, so in this instrument the perforated paper is the cause of the typewriter keys going down and the hammer containing the letters striking the telegraph form and producing letters and words.

One of the effects of the use of this instrument, provided it be found ultimately to come up to expectations, would be a great saving of time, as a wire would be capable of carrying four or five times as many words as at present, and fewer persons would consequently be required to perform the work. Any person able to operate a typewriter can transmit messages by the new system.

GREAT TIME SAVER.

Singular Telegraph System Now Being Tried in England.

United States Consul Liefeld at Froburg, Germany, has made a report to the State Department in regard to a new high-speed telegraph instrument now being tested by the British postal officials, which it is claimed will revolutionize the telegraph service of to-day. The invention is said to be as great an advance on the Morse instrument as that was upon its predecessor, the single needle.

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STREET CORNER PHONES.

To Be Scattered Around the Streets of Cities Like Letter Boxes.

It has been only a few years since the installation of the first public telephone, but now that feature of the business is one of the most popular as well as the most profitable of the several different departments maintained in connection with the up-to-date telephone plant. This particular line has been cultivated and nourished until the present time there are no less than 50,000 acres to be reclaimed by this subsidiary power project.

Estimated Cost of Dam.

The estimated cost of the dam and power plants will be \$3,200,000. Upward of 200,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Phoenix will be reclaimed. Most of this land is now in private ownership. In fact, practically all the land which will be furnished by the gravity system—that is, without pumping—is embraced in the lands of the Water Users' Association, a voluntary organization of the settlers who are to be benefited by this work, and

PRESIDENT'S TRIP WEST.

Where Roosevelt Has Been and What He Has Said and Seen.

President Roosevelt left Washington on his hunting trip April 8, after announcing the appointment of the members of the Panama canal board. In the party with the President were Gen. S. E. M. Young, U. S. A., under whom he served in the Spanish war; Dr. Alexander Lambert, a New York physician and personal friend of the President, and Secretary Loch. From the minute the train left Washington the President gave himself over to the enjoyment of his vacation.

At every important town along the way as the presidential train sped west, the special slowed down and opportunity was given for the people to see the chief executive. At Louisville, Ky., he was given a hearty Southern welcome. Mayor Barth and a committee of prominent citizens met the presidential party at the depot and escorted them to the court house. Along the streets he was cheered by thousands. A party of 100 ex-Confederate soldiers sent up three cheers for "Teddy," and the President showed his teeth in acknowledgment. At the court house the President was met by Gov. Beckham and other prominent officials and a great audience who wanted to hear him speak.

The President talked for several minutes and spoke of Clay and Jackson and others dear to the South. When he had finished German societies joined in singing "My Old Kentucky Home" and the party left Louisville with the strains of the song ringing in their ears. At St. Louis the President was met by National Committee Col. Cecil Lyon and Sloan Simpson, wealthy ranchman, who prepared to pilot him through Texas.

The trip through Kansas and Indian Territory was made hurriedly, although the President made speeches at Parsons, Kan.; Wichita, I. T.; Muskogee, Durant, South McAlister and other places. At South McAlister the President noticed several children being pressed back in the audience by the adults.

"Let the little children come to the front," said the President, and the children flocked around him in a way to almost sweep him.

At Dallas the President made his first long speech. A banquet was given by the Mayor and the prominent citizens of the city. Here the President said, among other things:

"O my fellow-countrymen, think what

a blessed thing it is now that every man in this land can feel the same pride in the valor and devotion of those who fought for one side and those who fought for the other. I can in a sense claim to be by blood, at least, a typical President. I was born half Southerner and half Northerner. I was born in the East and have got a great deal of the West in my experience."

At Austin, Texas, the President met the Governor and other officials and addressed the State Legislature. He spoke on the regulation of railroads and said he favored a "square deal" for all. At San Antonio on April 18 was held the reunion of the Rough Riders, one of the events which took the President southwest. The President was the central feature of the reunion and spoke to and met his old comrades. In the shadow of the old Alamo he told the thousands of Texans to "be kind to the rich."

"Don't be hard on the wealthy," said the President, "but give them a fair show."

"If the rich man does not do his duty, catch him, and I will help you just as far as I can. But don't catch him because he is a rich man. If you do you

will be a perfect fool."

At the end, there is about to be introduced into a number of the larger cities a street corner telephone service, which will not only be the means of affording great accommodations to the persons living in the vicinity, but will also in a great measure be the means of breaking up the practice of annoyance to which subscribers are subjected from their neighbors using the instruments in emergencies.

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Double Lid on Suit Case.

No matter how carefully a trunk is packed, the thing which is wanted first from it is always on the bottom by some strange decree of fate. In this case in order to secure the desired

a handle, and mechanical means for revolving the brush by hand, together with a breastplate to allow the operator to exert any desired pressure. The breastplate, which is padded for comfort, and provided with suitable straps for fastening to the body, is pivoted on the upper end of the frame carrying the shaft and gear for the rotation of the brush, the method of operation being evident from an inspection of the illustration. The brush itself is preferably made cylindrical in shape and provided in the peripheral face on its back with a cushion of rubber around the rim to prevent marring of furniture, baseboards or other articles in the room with which the brush is liable to come in contact.

One Big Slice.

It is quite a stunt at Halloween parties and children's gatherings to pare an apple in such a manner that the paring presents the appearance of one long ribbon. Tradition has it that

the most of the specimens that have been handed down to us of impressed horn work, so greatly valued at the time, date from about the sixteenth century to the very early part of the nineteenth; but it was from the middle of this period, about 1750, that the best specimens have been left us. When the well-dressed beau in Queen Anne's reign took to carrying snuff boxes, this gave a great impetus to an art produced by softening the horn in hot water, and so pressing it into molds, which were specially sharp cut and clear of outline. In this way many portraits have been handed down to us, not always of those living at the time, but, from some cause or other brought prominently forward. The Stuart kings found special acceptance with the Jacobites, and the arms of noted families have been perpetuated with their portraits.

The two most famous artists in horn work were John Osborn, who was hard at work at Amsterdam in the second decade of the seventeenth century, and John O'Brien, whose handiwork were executed in England early in the eighteenth.

Tortoise shell, turtle, elk horn and wood were

THE UNPARDONABLE SIN.
All things save one a woman will forgive
With her whole heart and utterly forget.
Gainst your neglect her wrath is fugitive.
So be it you come and swear you love her yet.

And faithlessness may be assailed by faith,
Crime by confession, sin by suing to Angelic pity, that with heavenly breath
Pardons the sin ere the petition's through:

All things save one! And now the time draws near
When this one delict, not to be assailed,
Men do unwittingly commit; to clear Their skirts of which full many vain have tolled.

The time draws near when in a costume new
(Hai—oh, a dream! Dress—oh, st—drammer!)
Your lady, wife or sweetheart, upon you
Will draw. And when a space you've looked at her.

If you do let the ripe occasion pass
Without pleased comment, fair and favorable.

You have committed that one sin!

Alas!
Her day is ruined, her breast with sorrow full!

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

could find over such a little bit of rainbow left behind; but there wasn't a scrap.

Presently he came creeping back again, his eyes so round and big. "Come quick, Dot, there's something so funny behind the tree, but don't make a noise, walk on tip-toe."

Dot dried her eyes on her plaid, and followed Bob as quietly as possible. At the back of the tree where the buttercups and daisies grew thick among the grass, and clumps of primroses dotted the mossy mound, at its great root, she saw a mushroom—such a big one—and Bob pointed to it and whispered:

"Just peep underneath, but don't speak, else it may go away."

Dot looked and saw such a funny little creature sitting under the mushroom, just as if it were an umbrella to keep off the rain. It had a brownish, mottled skin, long doubled-up hind legs and very short front ones, a square head, with a pair of the brightest, most sparkling black eyes the children had ever seen; they glittered like the raindrops when the sun shone on them.

How they looked at it and watched it, the little creature watching them, too, with its jet black eyes.

Dot caught tightly at Bob's arm. "I know what it is," she whispered excitedly. "It's the Fairy King! Don't you remember in my picture-book where the pretty fairies are dancing, that sitting on it? I 'spect he's got under cos it rained. It's a real fairy, Bob. Let's wait, and p'raps some pretty ones will come, too."

So they drew back from the spot and waited patiently, hoping to see the pretty fairies fill down from the green boughs waving about in the soft wind. But they were a long time coming; and then, all at once, the Fairy King gave a great leap with his strong hind legs, and jumped up right in front of them. Oh, how frightened they were!

Bob turned and ran off as fast as he could go. Dot screamed and somehow let go of her pinsore, so that the poor little kitty rolled down on the grass, as close as could be to the Fairy King.

"My kitty, my kitty!" Dot cried, pitifully. "Oh, Mr. Fairy King, please don't hurt my baby kitty."

She was so frightened she would like to have run away, too; but she couldn't go and leave her kitten in such dreadful danger.

The Fairy sat upright and looked at the little tabby ball, and the kitten mewed and looked back at him. If the Fairy had opened his square mouth and swallowed the kitten, Dot would not have been in the least surprised; but, instead of that, he only gave another hop and went back under the mushroom again.

Then Dot caught up her kitty and ran away home as fast as ever she could, like Bob had done.

That night Dot had a lovely dream.

She thought there came a soft white light into the room like a moonshine, and in the middle of it stood a fairy, its face like the Indian Queen, for on her forehead glittered a bright star; her little wings were like silver, and her dress was blue and green and gold.

She stretched out her hand to Dot with a smile, and immediately she found herself flitting along by the side of the fairy without having to walk, and they floated down the garden path, through the field, right up to the big tree where the mushroom grew. Dot saw a lot more fairies with wings and shining stars, but not one was so beautiful as the Fairy Queen.

Then, all at once, Dot remembered that she had come out with nothing on but her white nightdress, and she felt so ashamed, till she found nobody seemed to notice it. She didn't feel a bit cold, so she sat on the grass with her bare toes cuddled up under her, watching the pretty creatures flying about like birds. Then they all joined hands and danced round the mushroom. The Fairy King was sitting upon it this time—not underneath; but then there was no rain falling, and the stars were gleaming like little silver dots up in the clear sky.

They grew tired of dancing after a while, so they all sat down round the mushroom. The Fairy King said he would sing to them. He did so; but it was such a queer song Dot could not understand a word of it. He croaked so dismally, she thought he must have a very bad cold; but a little blue fairy sitting close to her said: "No, his Majesty is quite well, he always sings like that."

At the end of his song he tried to give a croak so high up like singers generally do. It was such a funny, crackly sound, and he opened his mouth so wide and turned up his eyes in such a queer way, that Dot laughed out loud. At the sound every one of the fairies vanished, and Dot woke up to find herself in bed, and that it was only a dream.

The next morning, while sitting at breakfast Dot told her mother all the story of their visit to the spot beyond the big oak tree, where the rainbow ended, and their discovery of the fairies' home, how they had seen the Fairy King sitting on his mushroom throne, and of her dream. Her mother looked so amused.

If you were a country mouse instead of a town one, you would know, my little Dot, that it was only a big frog you saw, not a fairy at all. He had come out in the rain to find some insects for his dinner."

"Oh, I don't think so, mummy, really. He was just like the picture in my book, and it said there it was the Fairy King; it's ever so much nicer."

So Bob and Dot always said they knew exactly where the fairies lived, for the rainbow had shown them the place.—Home Magazine.

SCUDS THE SEAS.

Has Sailed Under Two Flags and Under Three Names.

Steamships in some respects are like individuals. Some run a humdrum existence from the time they are launched until they finally find their way into the hands of junk dealers, who strip them of all that

remains of their past usefulness, and consign them to the flames. Others are precipitated into stirring events and scenes from the moment they enter active service. One of the latter kind is the steamship *Hermione*, which arrived this morning from the Mediterranean with a cargo of lemons, a variety of other fruits, sumac, etc. She was built in 1901 at Stockton-on-Tyne for the Hermino Steamship Company, of Austria-Hungary, and hardly had time to show what she was worth to her owners as a freight carrier between the Mediterranean and America before she was chartered by the Russian Government to help stock up Vladivostok. Her christening name was *Nina*, but under the Russian flag this was changed to *Freda*.

She loaded a cargo of provisions in the Black Sea and steamed out to the Far East, in charge of Capt. Zar, an Austrian. Arrived there, the Russian authorities, taking little thought to the benefit which they derived from her fresh supplies, undertook to place the captain under arrest, because he, an Austrian, presumed to command a ship under the Russian flag. The Austrian Consul immediately bestirred himself to telegraph on to the Austrian Embassy at St. Petersburg, through whose influence the arrest was prevented, and Capt. Zar saved from what might have been exile in Siberia.

But if they did not wholly succeed in their purpose, the Russian authorities at Vladivostok accomplished their purposes in part, for Capt. Zar was relieved of the command of his vessel, which was turned over to the first officer on board, a Russian. In his charge, therefore, she returned to the Mediterranean. On her return she was transferred back to her owners, once more was changed again, to *Hermine*, the appellation under which she has since been plying in the Austro-American trade. She is now in command of Capt. Bussanich. Hence, within four years of service she has served under four or five different commanders, and has traversed the greater part of the world's commercial waters.—Boston Transcript.

INDIAN TREATMENT OF SICK.

Superstitious Ceremony That is Often A Last Resort.

The trial in the Federal Court of Louis Brown, charged with the murder of Walter Richardson and Moses Pettigrew, brought to light an Indian superstition that was new to many people. Several years ago, when the famous Solomon Hotel witch killing case was tried in the same court, there was considerable to show the belief of the Indians in witchcraft, and the testimony in the Brown case reveals an equally weird story.

One of the witnesses testified that the homicide for which Brown was tried occurred at a "pachofsha." In answer to inquiries as to the meaning of the word it was explained that a pachofsha is a feast and a part of the incantation and superstitious ceremony conducted over the sick by the lower class of ignorant Indians.

When a man is thought to be sick with a fever, he is put into a hut, and for three days no one except the doctor sees him. The doctor goes into the woods and gathers herbs, from which he prepares a potion for the sick man and then keeps a lonely vigil with him. At the end of the third day, if the patient is not improved, the order is given to prepare a pachofsha. Corn and meat, either beef, pork or game, are put in a large kettle and stewed until the corn is soft.

All the relatives of the sick man are entitled to attend, and they gather around the kettle for the feast. The sick man is brought out and served first. He is fed as much as his stomach can hold, and the others then turn in and devour the remainder of the stew. When this is consumed the boofre is built and lighted, the crowd circles around and dances to the time of a weird chant. After this, if the sick man does not show signs of getting better, nothing more is done for him, and he dies or gets well by act of Providence.—Oklahoma Times-Journal.

"Phoebe" and the Nebular Hypothesis.
Old-fashioned people, whose knowledge of astronomy was derived from treatises compiled half a century ago, must feel themselves all at sea when they hear people talk about a seventh satellite of Jupiter and a ninth satellite of Saturn. On January 4 of the present year Professor Perrine, of the Lick Observatory, discovered a sixth satellite of Jupiter and now has discovered a seventh. In March 1899, Assistant Professor William H. Pickering, of Harvard University, discovered Phoebe, a ninth satellite of Saturn. On January 4 of the present year Professor Perrine, of the Lick Observatory, discovered a sixth satellite of Jupiter and now has discovered a seventh. The effect in the tiny dresses is exquisite.

Baby dresses, built on old-time models, are made mostly with narrow laces. For the tots who can't wear short sleeves and low neck come guimps of lace and insertion to wear with these dresses.

WOMEN AND FASHION

Failure of Romantic Marriages.

There are too many young people who allow their hearts to run away with their heads in a love affair. A young man and woman hardly out of their teens are attracted toward each other. They think that they are both in love. Their parents consider, on the other hand, that they are too young to know their own minds, refuse their consent, and advise the young people to wait awhile. Of course, the latter immediately consider that they are being unjustly dealt with, and treated like children, and determine that they will not be balked in their desire to get married.

Many girls are inclined to consider that parental friendliness has not much effect on the happiness of married life. This is a great mistake. There may come times of ill fortune and sickness, when a mother's help and advice would prove invaluable. And the wife who cannot call on that help is apt to feel a bitter sense of loneliness and isolation.

It would be a sorry world if all romance were dead, but unless the romance is tempered with reason it can hardly have a happy ending.

And it is not until a few months after the ceremony that they discover their folly. Their passion blinded them to the fact that they had very little in common. They did not stop to consider the responsibilities of married life, and the consequence is that their matrimonial venture is an utter failure.—House Monthly.

Coat Suit of White Duck.

The severe tight-fitting tailor coat in half and three-quarter length demands a maker of ability, and a wearer of excellent figure, but given this combination it is an exceedingly smart and elegant garment. In the above model the skirt is laid in small plait at intervals.

When the shadows steal over the dew and the clover.
And banners of glory go down to the west;

When daylight is dying and breezes are sighing—

And rocking the pines in a row of unrest—

Then it's coo—coo—lullaby—coo—

Then it's coo, in the depths of the pine;

And it's O for the dove and the nest of her love!

And it's O for the Babe that is mine—

coo—coo—

And it's lullaby Baby of mine.

The pine trees are lining a sepulchre shining—

Processional mourners and sentinels bold—

The Sun-god is sinking, and soon he'll be drinking—

The wave of the ocean bedabbled with gold;

Still it's coo—coo—lullaby—coo—

Still it's coo, in the pine trees above,

And it's O for the Sun and the race he has run!

And it's O for the Babe that I love—

coo—coo—

And it's lullaby Baby of love!

When Baby is sleeping and fairies are peeping—

And Nine-tides aloft in her ebony car,

O'er hill and over hollow then Baby must follow—

And float into dreamland afar and afar;

Where it's coo—coo—lullaby—coo—

In the pines of the dreamland above,

Where the Moon has a shrine and a garden divine

For the lullaby—Babies of love—coo—

For the lullaby—Babies of love!

—E. M. Holden.

Women in the Postoffice Service.

Germany is the country that shows the greatest number of women in the post and telegraph service—242,000; she is run very close by the United States of America with their 230,000 female postoffice assistants, while Great Britain takes third place, employing 184,000 women under the postmaster general. The other states, however, do not go in so extensively for female officers. In France there are only 81,000, in Austria 59,000, and British India 60,000. Japan and Russia, very different though their views are on many points, especially at the present moment, employ the same number of women in their postoffice service—30,000 each, and in nearly all the other states of the postoffice union women are to be found in less numbers.

Needlework Notes.

A stock done in Bulgarian colors on an ercu ground is smart with a navy blue dress.

Snocking, done in three little points, makes an inexpensive but charming trimming for a 2-year-old's morning dress.

Dozens of new girdles have come out; the fad for linen bringing out interesting ones of linen, embroidered—the embroidery and linen matching exactly in color.

Some of the quaintest of baby dresses have copied from new lounging robes the defining of the waist line by rows of shirring, or rows of lace insertion. The effect in the tiny dresses is exquisite.

Baby dresses, built on old-time models, are made mostly with narrow laces. For the tots who can't wear short sleeves and low neck come guimps of lace and insertion to wear with these dresses.

Too Busy to Love.

"My mother loves me a lot, too, if she wasn't too busy," loudly declared a small maiden, who had hungrily watched the home leave-taking of a little companion as they set off for school. "She has so much housework to do." The "much housework" and other work seem to take precedence of love in many households where the members would be shocked if they fully realized the fact. Love their own!

Of course they do, and all the toll is for the sake of these beloved ones, they say, and really believe. And yet the work has become a fetish—not something for the family comfort, but something before which all else must give way, to which everything else must be sacrificed.

Cooking Utensils.

Housewives, take counsel from your English and French sisters! Do your cooking with earthenware dishes and earthenware ware jars. They can be kept spotlessly clean, and ingredients are much more palatable when cooked in their thick walls, the cooking process continuing after a dish is removed from the fire. Crockery, not being able to withstand the direct blaze, can never be used.

The Queen of Italy possesses the most valuable handkerchief in the world. It is of Venetian lace and is valued at \$3,000.

Mrs. A. Caroline Knight, preceptress of the U. S. Grant University at Athens, Tex., has resigned. Her teaching life covers a period of sixty-three years.

How to Be Blonder.

How to become blonder! Let the maiden inclined to embolopoint follow this advice, and her form should become as willowy as she could wish; rise early and take a cold bath, rubbing vigorously afterward with a coarse towel or flesh brush. Take a cupful of water before breakfast, some dry toast, boiled fish or a small cutlet, and a baked apple or a little fruit. At dinner, which should be at midday, take white fish or meat, dry toast or

steak bread, vegetables or fruit (either fresh or stewed); for supper, toast, sausages, fruit and six ounces of wine or water. Hot water with lemon juice in it is also good for supper. When you have followed all these rules and find yourself fairy-like in proportion, then you may begin to contemplate smart clothes such as only the slender can wear.—Woman's Life.

about it, I have seen prettier complexion."

She may have a good figure, but that does not alone make a girl worth looking at twice and certainly does not gain her a reputation for prettiness. The "pretty girl" you will find is immaculately fresh and neat looking. Her hair looks well brushed and is well and becomingly arranged; her dress is well chosen in color, and however simple in style it is thoroughly trim at the neck, and there is never a suspicion of rags or untidiness about her skirt braid or her petticoat.

The "little things" of that girl's toilet are not slurred over, and her hands and feet are as dainty as can be. Her innate refinement makes her abhor the dictum of the sloven that "all that matters in the general effect and little details are not worth bothering about."